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8/31/89

Washington LABOR MARKET

Washington State
Employment Security

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In cooperation with the
Employment and Training
Administration
U.S. Department of Labor

JULY 1989

Highlights

Jobless Rate At Lowest Point In Twenty Years

While the nation's unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) climbed to 5.5 percent of the work force for the month of June, Washington's remained unchanged at 5.4 percent. One needs to look back to 1967 to find an instance where this state's June jobless rate was below that of the nation.

Both nonagricultural and agricultural activity increased during June. Though the May-June gain in wage and salary employment was only 0.9 percent across the state, it still exceeded the 0.6 percent growth nationwide. Gains from year-earlier figures reported a like difference - Washington payrolls increased 4.7 percent while nationwide wage and salary jobholders increased but 2.8 percent. The U.S. economy appears to be on a steady approach to the *Soft Landing* economists have been predicting. In the meantime, Washington's economy is still at cruising altitude.

On the agricultural front, the harvest of winter wheat was nearing completion, as was asparagus. Crop activities on the upswing were in strawberries and cherries.

Volume 13, Number 7

RESIDENT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE

	June 1989 prelim.	May 1989 revised	June 1988
Resident Civilian Labor Force	2,437,900	2,441,500	2,301,700
Employment	2,305,200	2,308,600	2,159,900
Unemployment	132,700	132,900	141,800
Unemployment Rate	5.4%	5.4%	6.2%
National Unemployment Rate	5.5%	5.0%	5.5%

Data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

Official U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics data.

INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

One wag summed up current industry developments this way: "Everyone has hired each others kids so they have money for the university; and they are all spending their leisure hours drinking more beer, eating more steak and french bread or grabbing something at Mac's before they go boating in last year's boat because they can't deduct a new one from their income tax interest or deduct the sales tax anymore." Well, that may be just a bit too general, but it is pretty close.

Building Building

Construction posted the single largest gain in payrolls among the major industry divisions. Increased activity in all categories - residential, nonresidential, heavy construction and special trade contractors - pushed employment up 4,500. Several infrastructure projects are still on-going. Though the new I-90 bridge is open, the old bridge needs several years worth of renovation work. The I-5 improvements in the Olympia area are continuing; estimated date of completion is still several calendar pages away.

The More The Merrier

The continued influx of new workers and jobseekers has also spurred demand for residential housing. Estimates for population growth over the next decade bode well for residential construction activity. According to forecasts from the Office of Financial Management, between 1988 and the year 2000 population should grow by close to 685,000 people.

And Yet Another Record

Manufacturing appeared quite strong across the board. Aerospace lead the division, continuing to break both sales and employment records. June aerospace payrolls hit 113,700. Prior to this year, the record employment level was 106,300 set in July, 1968. But starting in

January of this year, and in each succeeding month, a new record has been set.

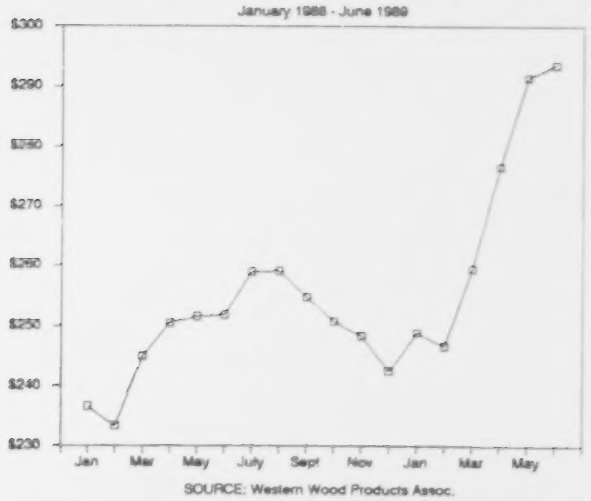
Logging Looming But Milling Mired

Lumber and wood products also gained ground. It is interesting to note that half of that gain was in logging as opposed to milling activity. Though there have been many structural changes in the lumber and wood products industry, and though the industry is still strongly influenced by seasonal and cyclical pressures, employment within the specific activities still tends to move in unison. There can be divergence at the end of the year when more logs could be cut to give the mills an inventory to carry them through some tight schedules, but for the most part logging and milling employment move together. That is why the May-June change is unusual.

A Conundrum

Here we see a slow national housing market, and interest rates, though moderating, still historically high, yet employment on the up-swing. It is obvious that logging production is not being consumed locally, or even nationally. Why else, when demand is so soft nationally, would the price of cut logs be on the increase? Because the demand is coming from overseas. International demand is so strong that the price of raw logs has increased 19 percent since this February. In addition, logging operators are harvesting younger and younger trees to meet this demand.

LUMBER PRICE PER THOUSAND BOARD FEET



SOURCE: Western Wood Products Assoc.

Paper vs. Plastic?

Even paper and allied products employment, which has been soft for the past quarter, showed strength. Part of this rebound could be related to environmental con-

cerns with styrofoam and plastic packaging. Biodegradable products are now on the minds of many in metropolitan areas as land-fills receive closer regulatory scrutiny and garbage recycling becomes the norm.

Retail Restrained

Retail trade activity was dominated by the labor management dispute which affected 8,000 workers. Retail clerks at food stores struck for wages, hours and health benefits. Needless to say, payrolls were way down at food stores. July figures will also reflect the labor dispute. Fortunately the dispute ended in early August after 11 weeks. Other industries in the retail division took up much of the slack caused by the dispute. Eating and drinking establishments hired 3,600 new workers, no doubt many were school-age youth landing the quintessential summer job. Apparel and accessory stores added 1,200 workers to their payrolls, however, this change was much smaller than that posted between May and June of 1988.

Wholesale Hopping

Thanks to the seasonal harvests of fresh fruits and vegetables, like strawberries, cherries, asparagus, and increased farm-to-market activity, wholesale trade employment jumped 3,700 in June.

FIRE Responds To Market

Within the finance, insurance and real estate division, real estate offices employed almost 1,000 more workers in June. No doubt the hot market for metropolitan Seattle homes has attracted more agents into the field.

Summertime Services Sizzling

Services continued to respond to fast-paced population growth. Business services added 1,900 to payrolls, in particular personnel firms supplying summer-replacement workers for clients. Motion pictures and amusement and recreation facilities needed additional staff to slake the demand of fun-seekers.

Public Payrolls Mixed

Because the average school year ends in June, education payrolls in both the state and local government and in services took a typical seasonal tumble. School teachers are considered employed during the summer months, but classified staff, such as janitors, bus drivers, and food service workers receive a three-month hiatus. Elsewhere in the public sector, summer activities spurred federal hiring in the national parks and state and local government hiring for local facilities.

Goods Gain Ground

Over the year gains in nonfarm wage and salary employment continued in the 4.7 percent range. The good

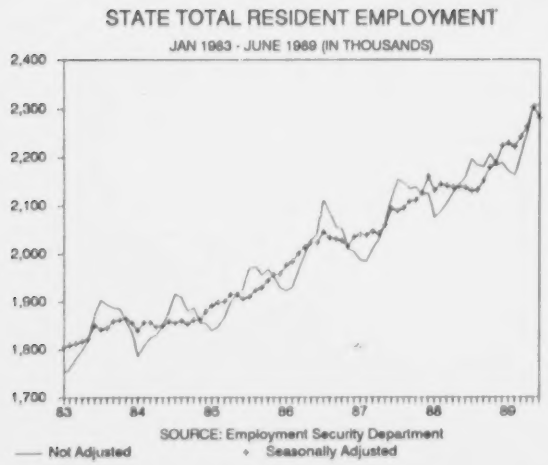
news is that the major goods-producing divisions, manufacturing, construction and mining, far outpaced the average. Those concerned with the loss of goods-producing jobs will be pleased to note that in the past year, Washington state has gained in not only absolute numbers but also in absolute share. Construction grew 9.6 percent and manufacturing grew 6.1 percent. All other major divisions grew in the 4 to 5 percent range.

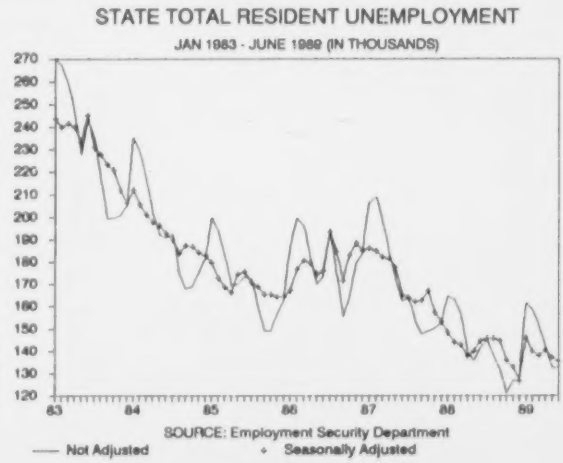
AREA TRENDS

May-June movement in the employment situation across Washington state was modest at best. The jobless rate remained unchanged statewide, and in a tally of all metropolitan and western Washington areas. Unemployment in labor markets dependent on lumber and wood products manufacturing showed improvement, dropping one-tenth of a point, primarily a result of gains on the employment side of the equation. The eastern Washington region also reported an improved labor market situation with joblessness falling two-tenths of a point.

High Highs and Low Lows

Though the area rankings do not change much, the absolute numbers are quite volatile when comparing the unemployment rate by individual labor markets. Again, Whitman county reported the lowest rate for June, a very low 2.1 percent. And again, Skamania reported the highest rate, over twice the average, at 13.6 percent.





Among the metropolitan areas Seattle and Bremerton were neck-and-neck with Seattle winning by a nose at 4.4 and 4.5 percent, respectively. Yakima recorded the

highest metropolitan rate with 8.6 percent of its labor force looking for work.

Seattle Dominates

To illustrate the dominence of the Seattle Metropolitan Area on Washington state, let us look at some employment figures. Over the past five years the Washington economy has generated 372,400 new nonagricultural jobs. Between June 1985 and June 1989, the Seattle Metropolitan area created 274,300 new jobs - that represents 73.7 percent of all the new jobs in the state.

California Here I Come... No,That's Not It... California's Where I'm From

If you were wondering why Washington state was experiencing such a high level of inmigration, recent figures pulled from the California Association of Realtors' Affordability Index provide a clue. This index compares household incomes to the cost of housing. As of May, only 15 percent of all households in California could afford a median-priced California home. This is the lowest the index has been since the association started tracking these figures in January of 1984. This is not to say that only 15 percent of Californians own their home. What it says is that given today's prices and today's household income levels, only 15 percent could afford to purchase a median-priced house if they had to start from step one i.e. they did not already own a home and have several years of equity.

Beyond Sticker Shock

The median-priced detached California home was valued at $201,930 in May of this year - up over 23 percent from last May. Households needed a minimum annual income of $68,204 to qualify for a mortgage loan, and faced monthly payments of $1,704. In Los Angeles, the index fell to 13 percent as median home prices rose to $217,700. In Orange County, the comparable figure was nearing a quarter-million dollars. The most extreme example was in San Francisco where the affordability index fell to only 9 percent. The median-priced home was $267,634, requiring an annual household income of $90,396 and monthly payments of $2,260. As a comparison, the index for the nation stood at 44 percent in May.

Needless to say, there are quite a number of young people who have no equity position and only a slim chance of owning a home in California. As a result, many migrate to other states and Washington is among their choice destinations.

INDUSTRY NOTES

Boeing To Up-grade Facilities

From January 1st through May 31st of this year, Boeing received orders and options for jetliners valued at $33.1 billion. Compare that to $30.3 billion in sales of jetliners for all of 1988. At the end of May, the order backlog reached $83.3 billion. In response to such strong orders, Boeing is also finalizing building plans to help up-grade and improve facilities.

A Door Of Opportunity

In June, Simpson Timber Co. announced plans to invest $10 million to upgrade its door plant in McCleary and to hire 75 more workers for its Shelton plywood plant. The McCleary plant manufactures stile and rail doors. The Shelton plant makes plywood for concrete forms, highway signs and boat hulls.

Boat Repair Reviving

Ak-Wa Inc., a Tacoma shipyard, decided to concentrate its efforts on the commercial fishing business and now finds its drydock full of fishing boats in need of repair or modification. Two of the vessels are being widened to add stability and capacity, one has been cut in half and is having 24 feet of hull added to its mid-section and another is being modified to allow for on-board processing. The yard currently employs about 240 workers.

The Changing Face Of Retailing

In another move that illustrates the changes occurring in the retail trade sector, Costco announced plans to add two dozen new warehouse-stores in its existing markets in the next two years. Costco estimates its net sales will reach $2.9 billion for the fiscal year ending September 3rd, an increase of almost one billion dollars from last year.

Education And Training Needed To Remain Competitive

Hewlett Packard Co., a name almost synonymous with electronics and computers, hires college professors to teach its computer makers about computers. Recognizing that education, technology and competition walk hand-in-hand, the Palo Alto, Ca.-based company not only reimburses tuition and fees for its employees taking college coursework, but it also has started tailoring courses taught at the plant. This on-site program is just one year old and is geared to employees who want to complete college courses but feel uncomfortable on campus or lack the resources.

Not All Mergers Prove Beneficial

Proving that bleach and stain don't mix, Clorox has decided to sell its Olympic Stain subsidiary. Clorox purchased the Olympic HomeCare Products in 1981. At that time, the Bellevue-based stain maker had sales of $104 million, profits of $10.9 million and had grown at an annual rate of 20 percent over the previous five

years. In the fiscal year ending June 1988, Olympic, even combined with Lucite, had sales of $107 million and profits of just $2.9 million.

Mobile Data Moving In

Mobile Data International, the Canadian subsidiary of Motorola, announced plans to move its corporate headquarters to the Bothell area. Mobile Data manufactures mobile data communication systems. The move consolidates research and development, distribution, engineering and manufacturing operations now in Florida and Illinois. The office is expected to open early next year. Initially they will employ 100 workers and potentially up to 400 workers within the next four years.

NATIONAL INDICATORS

Cooling Off Period

The operating rate for U.S. factories dropped another notch in May. According to the Federal Reserve, the operating rate was 83.8 percent, down 0.3 percentage points from April. Rates have cooled off since January when they hit 84.3 percent. Economists lauded the figures as confirming the Soft Landing scenario. A rate above 85 percent is considered an indicator of inflationary pressures.

Leading Indicators Fall Again

The Index of Leading Economic Indicators fell one-tenth of a point in June following a large 1.2 point drop in May. The indicator has moved downward in four of the last five months. Though it is conventional wisdom that a three consecutive month decline protends a recession, beware that this formula has fortold 20 of the last 12 recessions. Most recently it fell 5 straight months, from September 1987 through January 1988, yet the economy continued to grow. Those components drawing the index down were raw materials prices, workweek, unemployment insurance claims, orders for consumer goods, building permits, unfilled durable goods orders and inventories.

Inflation On The Run?

For the first time in 18 months, the Producer Price Index fell. June figures from the U.S. Department of Labor were a scant 0.1 percent below May figures. That is enough, however, to help further allay inflation fears and confirm the slowing pace of the nation's economy.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

(All Items, Urban Consumers, 1982-1984=100)

	INDEXES			PERCENT CHANGE Year Ending	
	June 89	May 89	June 88	June 89	June 88
U.S. AVG	124.1	123.8	118.0	5.4%	5.2%

	July-Dec 1988	July-Dec 1987	PERCENT CHANGE July-Dec 87-88
SEATTLE *	113.8	110.3	3.2%

* The Seattle index reflects prices in King, Pierce and Snohomish counties.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, PLACE OF WORK [1]
(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED INDUSTRY	June 1989 (Prel.)	May 1989 (Rev.)	June 1988 (Rev.)	May 1988 (Rev.)	NUMERIC CHANGE May 1989 to June 1989	 June 1988 to June 1989
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	2,053.2	2,034.2	1,961.3	1,934.1	19.0	91.9
MANUFACTURING	361.3	357.4	340.6	337.4	3.9	20.7
Durable Goods	260.6	257.8	242.2	239.2	2.8	18.4
Lumber & Wood Products	43.4	42.8	43.1 [3]	42.2	0.6	0.3
Furniture & Fixtures	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.1
Stone, Clay & Glass	7.8	7.6	7.7	7.5	0.2	0.1
Primary Metals	13.4	13.3	12.7 [3]	12.4	0.1	0.7
Aluminum	9.1	9.0	8.7	8.4	0.1	0.4
Fabricated Metals	11.4	11.2	10.9	10.7	0.2	0.5
Machinery	34.0	33.7	31.3	31.0	0.3	2.7
Machinery (Exc. Elec.)	19.7	19.5	17.9	17.9	0.2	1.8
Electrical Equipment	14.3	14.2	13.4	13.1	0.1	0.9
Transportation Equipment	128.7	127.4	115.4	114.5	1.3	13.3
Aerospace	113.7	112.3	100.2	99.3	1.4	13.5
Other Transp. Equipment	15.0	15.1	15.2	15.2	-0.1	-0.2
Instruments & Related	11.8	11.7	11.6	11.6	0.1	0.2
Misc. Manufacturing	5.8	5.8	5.3	5.1	0.0	0.5
Nondurable Goods	100.7	99.6	98.4	98.2	1.1	2.3
Food & Kindred Products	34.6	34.4	33.4	33.7	0.2	1.2
Canned & Preserved Foods	13.2	13.2	12.9	13.2	0.0	0.3
Apparel & Allied Products	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.1	0.1	0.1
Paper & Allied Products	17.6	17.1	17.3	17.0	0.5	0.3
Printing & Publishing	21.9	21.8	21.5	21.3	0.1	0.4
Chemicals & Allied Products	10.2	10.1	10.5	10.7	0.1	-0.3
Other Nondurable Goods [2]	10.2	10.1	9.6	9.4	0.1	0.6
MINING & QUARRYING	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	0.0	0.1
CONSTRUCTION	108.4	103.9	98.9	94.7	4.5	9.5
TRANSP.,COMM. & UTILITIES	106.4	104.7	102.4	102.5	1.7	4.0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	499.4 [3]	496.8	480.5 [3]	470.3 [3]	2.6	18.9
Wholesale Trade	123.3	119.6	117.5	114.1	3.7	5.8
Retail Trade	376.1 [3]	377.2	363.0 [3]	356.2 [3]	-1.1	13.1
FIN. INS. & REAL ESTATE	115.6	113.9	110.5	109.4	1.7	5.1
SERVICES	473.1	470.2	449.9	446.2	2.9	23.2
Health Services	139.7	138.3	134.8	133.1	1.4	4.9
GOVERNMENT	385.5	383.8	375.1	372.2	1.7	10.4
Federal	73.4	72.6	73.3	71.5	0.8	0.1
State & Local	312.1	311.2	301.8	300.7	0.9	10.3
Education	165.4	167.9	158.9	162.7	-2.5	6.5
WORKERS INVOLVED IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES	8.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	-0.7

[1] **Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during the pay-period including the 12th of the month.**

[2] **Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastic products, petroleum refining and related products and leather products.**

[3] **Workers excluded because of involvement in labor management disputes.**

Washingon State
Employment Security Department
Labor Markety and Economic Analysis Branch

RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

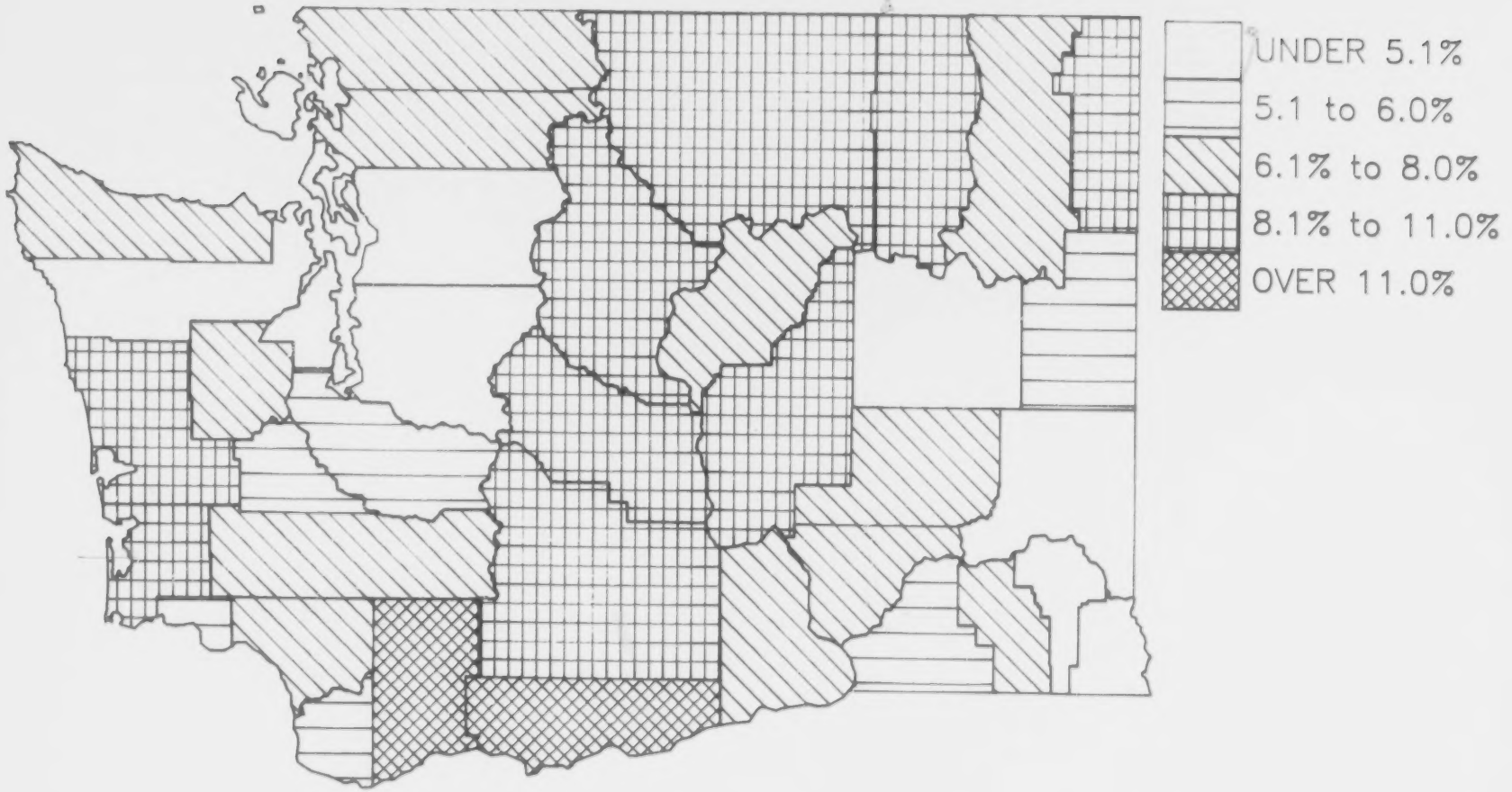
DATE: 8/1/89
Benchmark: 1988

	JUNE 1989 Preliminary [1]				MAY 1989 Revised [1]				JUNE 1988 Revised [1]			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State total	2,437,900	2,305,200	132,700	5.4	2,441,500	2,308,600	132,900	5.4	2,301,700	2,159,900	141,800	6.2
Bellingham MSA	61,200	57,200	4,000	6.5	62,000	58,100	3,900	6.3	58,700	54,300	4,400	7.5
Bremerton MSA	78,300	74,800	3,500	4.5	79,300	75,800	3,500	4.4	75,700	71,300	4,400	5.8
Olympia MSA	78,200	74,100	4,100	5.2	80,400	76,300	4,100	5.1	74,700	69,900	4,800	6.4
Seattle PMSA	1,086,200	1,038,400	47,800	4.4	1,098,700	1,049,700	49,000	4.5	1,008,000	956,800	51,200	5.1
King County [2]	860,500	822,200	38,300	4.5	869,500	831,200	38,300	4.4	798,000	757,600	40,400	5.1
Snohomish County [2]	225,800	216,200	9,600	4.3	229,200	218,500	10,700	4.7	210,000	199,200	10,800	5.1
Spokane MSA	171,600	162,200	9,400	5.5	175,000	165,800	9,200	5.3	163,000	152,600	10,400	6.4
Tacoma PMSA	253,200	238,600	14,600	5.8	255,200	240,800	14,400	5.6	237,900	222,400	15,500	6.5
Tri-Cities MSA	77,500	72,500	5,000	6.5	72,500	67,600	4,900	6.8	77,200	71,100	6,100	7.9
Benton County [2]	59,800	56,000	3,800	6.4	55,300	52,200	3,100	5.6	59,700	54,900	4,800	8.0
Franklin County [2]	17,800	16,500	1,300	7.3	17,100	15,400	1,700	9.9	17,600	16,200	1,400	8.0
Vancouver PMSA	120,700	114,000	6,700	5.6	121,600	115,600	6,000	4.9	115,200	108,200	7,000	6.1
Yakima MSA	107,200	98,000	9,200	8.6	97,600	88,000	9,600	9.8	102,600	93,400	9,200	9.0
Adams	7,330	6,880	450	6.1	7,040	6,520	520	7.4	7,070	6,470	600	8.5
Asotin	9,790	9,400	390	4.0	9,940	9,540	400	4.0	9,150	8,630	520	5.7
Clallam	22,810	21,200	1,610	7.1	23,010	21,330	1,680	7.3	23,140	21,370	1,770	7.6
Columbia	2,730	2,550	180	6.6	3,040	2,870	170	5.6	2,610	2,440	170	6.5
Cowlitz	37,130	34,670	2,460	6.6	37,430	34,980	2,450	6.5	35,580	33,200	2,380	6.7
Ferry	2,920	2,600	320	11.0	2,940	2,560	380	12.9	2,390	2,620	270	9.3
Garfield	1,120	1,100	20	1.8	1,120	1,090	30	2.7	1,120	1,070	50	4.5
Grant	27,440	25,150	2,290	8.3	25,870	23,840	2,030	7.8	26,580	24,410	2,170	8.2
Grays Harbor	25,880	23,760	2,120	8.2	25,630	23,480	2,150	8.4	25,990	23,910	2,080	8.0
Island	20,760	19,990	770	3.7	20,840	20,030	810	3.9	19,210	18,330	880	4.6
Jefferson	8,360	7,990	370	4.4	8,470	8,080	390	4.6	8,060	7,650	410	5.1
Kittitas	11,850	10,890	960	8.1	11,900	10,790	1,110	9.3	11,600	10,560	1,040	9.0
Klickitat	8,390	7,440	950	11.3	8,110	7,220	890	11.0	8,220	7,230	990	12.0
Lewis	25,450	23,760	1,690	6.6	25,790	23,970	1,820	7.1	24,720	22,810	1,910	7.7
Lincoln	4,590	4,430	160	3.5	4,520	4,370	150	3.3	4,540	4,350	190	4.2
Mason	15,260	14,320	940	6.2	15,040	14,140	900	6.0	13,210	12,290	920	7.0
Okanogan	16,730	15,020	1,710	10.2	15,600	13,900	1,700	10.9	15,770	13,970	1,800	11.4
Pacific	7,780	7,140	640	8.2	7,730	7,070	660	8.5	7,340	6,830	510	6.9
Pend Oreille	3,540	3,160	380	10.7	3,620	3,250	370	10.2	3,370	2,950	420	12.5
San Juan	6,290	6,080	210	3.3	5,630	5,400	230	4.1	5,930	5,740	190	3.2
Skagit	34,510	31,910	2,600	7.5	33,530	30,880	2,650	7.9	34,070	31,360	2,710	8.0
Skamania	2,730	2,360	370	13.6	2,660	2,340	320	12.0	2,500	2,190	310	12.4
Stevens	12,610	11,670	940	7.5	12,420	11,490	930	7.5	11,790	10,840	950	8.1
Wahkiakum	1,190	1,120	70	5.9	1,180	1,120	60	5.1	1,220	1,140	80	6.6
Walla Walla	24,940	23,610	1,330	5.3	25,840	24,670	1,170	4.5	24,780	23,520	1,260	5.1
Wenatchee Labor Area	43,870	39,870	4,000	9.1	41,120	37,100	4,020	9.8	41,300	37,600	3,700	9.0
Chelan County 2/	29,620	26,700	2,920	9.9	27,640	24,840	2,800	10.1	28,050	25,180	2,870	10.2
Douglas County 2/	14,260	13,170	1,090	7.6	13,480	12,260	1,220	9.1	13,250	12,420	830	6.3
Whitman	17,820	17,440	380	2.1	19,500	18,970	530	2.7	16,980	16,430	550	3.2

[1] Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data.
[2] Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology.
Note: Detail may not add due to rounding

JUNE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

STATE OF WASHINGTON 5.4



ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND OF NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS IN NONMANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES, STATE OF WASHINGTON

	June Production/ Nonsupervisory Workers[1]	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
		June-89	May-89	June-88	June-89	May-89	June-88	June-89	May-89	June-88
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES [2]	216,937	$503.46	$498.98	$474.01	40.7	40.9	39.9	$12.37	$12.20	$11.88
SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Lumber and Wood Products	36,711	$463.20	$456.00	$427.98	40.0	40.0	39.3	$11.58	$11.40	$10.89
Primary Metal Industries	10,483	$535.50	$540.16	$538.79	42.0	42.2	43.0	$12.75	$12.80	$12.53
Fabricated Metal Products	9,147	$501.70	$484.62	$456.20	41.6	41.0	40.3	$12.06	$11.82	$11.32
Machinery	22,391	$380.83	$379.82	$380.43	39.1	39.4	40.3	$9.74	$9.64	$9.44
Food and Kindred Products	25,740	$359.73	$363.72	$340.91	36.3	38.9	36.5	$9.91	$9.35	$9.34
Chemical and Allied Products	4,150	$615.09	$608.79	$632.84	40.6	39.0	38.1	$15.15	$15.61	$16.61
Transportation Equipment	60,607	$643.80	$637.48	$598.96	44.4	44.3	42.6	$14.50	$14.39	$14.06
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction	79,566	$619.50	$614.33	$592.49	37.5	37.3	37.1	$16.52	$16.47	$15.97
Wholesale and Retail Trade (does not include eating and drinking establishments)	290,945	$322.56	$321.01	$308.03	33.6	33.3	32.7	$9.60	$9.64	$9.42

1 Preliminary

2 Average hourly earnings for all manufacturing production workers reported in this table do not exactly reflect the official US Bureau of Labor Statistics definition of "wages". While these data still constitute a valid economic indicator series, they should not be sues at this time for the negotiation of contracts whose monetary provisions depend upon official US Bureau of Labor Statistics hourly earning data.

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